

## ANNEX L SEARCH AND RESCUE SERVICES

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Search and Rescue (SAR) is the employment of resources (private, municipal, corporate, county, state and Federal) to locate and bring to safety persons who have become lost, injured, stranded, trapped or who have died. Search, rescue and recovery operations have to be carried out in every part of the Commonwealth, on or under the ground, on or under water, and in man-made structures.
- B. Search and rescue emergencies may reach such magnitude as to require resources from adjacent jurisdictions, states, private organizations or the Federal government. Catastrophic disaster or emergency within the Commonwealth, or adjacent states, could result in rescue problems of such an extent as to require utilization of all rescue resources within the state and the exchange of resources between states via mutual aid.
- C. The potential for a man-made, technological, natural, or war incident can result in the same level of mobilization as an actual rescue operation or search mission.
- D. Terrorist/WMD and violent activity may result in search and rescue emergencies.
- E. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage, with rescue resources likely to be mobilized.
- F. Search and rescue operations frequently occur in the Commonwealth as a result of accidents that occur during recreational activities, i.e., boating, hiking, and hunting, etc.
- G. Search and rescue operations may be required as a result of an accidental chemical release from the Bluegrass Army Depot.
- H. Should international tension escalate to the point where an enemy attack appears inevitable, the relocation of the population from target areas may be undertaken. Mobilization of rescue resources will be necessary to maintain rescue capability consistent with population density in target areas.
- I. All search and rescue operations will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as referenced in Appendix A-7.

### II. MISSION

To provide an organizational structure and guidance for search and rescue, by means of ground, marine, or air activity, of any person who becomes lost, injured, stranded, trapped or have died. The procedures include searches for lost persons, downed or missing aircraft, structural explosions or transportation accidents, and

natural or man-made disasters, where search and rescue is an integral part of the overall operations.

### III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. KyEM is responsible for the coordination of search and rescue resources and operations in Kentucky.
- B. The local search and rescue coordinator is responsible for coordinating search and rescue resources and operations within the local jurisdiction unless otherwise directed by the Kentucky Emergency Management (KyEM) Director.
- C. Other search and rescue missions, such as downed military and commercial air carriers and Electronic Locator Transmitter (ELT) searches, will be under the operational control of the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC).
- D. Search and rescue operations in and around the Bluegrass Army Depot resulting from an accidental chemical release or other incident will be under the direction and control of the U.S. Army.
- E. Search and rescue operations involving mine rescue missions will be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mines and Minerals.
- F. The National Park Service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of the national parks located in Kentucky.
- G. The Kentucky Department of Parks, Ranger, has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of Kentucky state parks.
- H. The U.S. Forest Service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of national forest areas in Kentucky.
- I. The appropriate U.S. military service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of military installations located in Kentucky.
- J. The U.S. Coast Guard may exercise jurisdiction over search and rescue operations on navigable waterways in Kentucky.
- K. Kentucky shares concurrent jurisdiction with bordering states for incidents (including SAR) on waterways located along state boundaries.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Determination of who is to perform the search and rescue operation in the Commonwealth is the responsibility of each local jurisdiction. How the person is rescued or recovered is also the responsibility of the jurisdiction in which the rescue operation is taking place. The chief of each rescue squad is responsible for rescue operations in their appropriate jurisdiction. The method of search

used is the responsibility of the on-scene search commander, but all search operations will be conducted using the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as outlined in Appendix A-7 Incident Command/Management System.

- B. Civil Air Patrol (CAP) assistance may be provided for search and rescue missions. Request for such assistance must originate from the local EM Director or rescue coordinator and be relayed through the State EOC to the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia, which verifies and authorized local CAP missions, and the Kentucky CAP Headquarters in Frankfort. Kentucky CAP Headquarters will allocate air and ground resources to carry out the mission. CAP's charter, as issued by the U. S. Congress, limits their use to searches for missing persons presumed to be still alive, or downed aircraft. CAP is prohibited from engaging in law enforcement related problems.
- C. Operations involving lost persons on State or Federal property, i.e. parks, forest and non-navigable waterways will be under the direction of the appropriate state or federal agency.
- D. See Appendix L-2, for an additional discussion of search and rescue missions or types of operations.
- E. Requests for State assistance for search and rescue operations may be made by contacting the KyEM Duty Officer at 502-607-1610 or 1-800-255-2587.
- F. Operational Phases
  - 1. Preparedness Phase
    - a. Develop search and rescue operating procedures.
    - b. Develop a system of determining availability and need of manpower and equipment and other resources.
    - c. Develop an organizational structure and recruit needed personnel.
    - d. Carry out a training program for the appropriate types of rescue missions to be provided by the rescue organization(s).
    - e. Insure that personnel concerned are familiar with their responsibilities.
    - f. Develop alternate sources of notification.
    - g. Develop plans in cooperation with adjacent jurisdictions or states to achieve the best balance of search and rescue services for the Commonwealth.
    - h. Take part in tests and exercises.

## 2. Response Phase

### a. Increased Readiness Period.

- 1) Complete all steps not yet completed under Preparedness Phase.
- 2) Review annex.
- 3) Alert personnel needed to carry out the tasks outlined in the annex.
- 4) Carry out any needed training.
- 5) Insure necessary supplies are available.

### b. Emergency Operation Period.

#### 1) Natural/Man-made Technological Disasters.

- a) Perform rescue operations that will save the greatest number of lives and limit property damage.
- b) Keep records of workers available, work undertaken and hours worked.

#### 2) Homeland Security/Conventional War.

##### a) Relocation.

- (1) Complete all procedures under Preparedness Phases or Increased Readiness Period not yet completed.
- (2) Carry out life saving and property damage limiting operations.
- (3) Keep records on workers made available, work undertaken, and hours worked.

##### b) Attack Period.

- (1) Take shelter.
- (2) During this phase, action may be limited to in-shelter activities unless otherwise ordered by the State EOC.

## 3. Recovery Phase.

### a. Carry out operations as directed by the State EOC.

- b. Prepare to revert to Preparedness or Response Phase upon advice of the State EOC.
  - c. Finalize records of the incident.
  - d. Critique the Operation upon return to Preparedness Phase.
- G. All emergency operations will be carried out in conformity with the KyEM EOC SOP.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

Augmentation and training of emergency organization will be carried out as set forth in 106 KAR 1:390 – Search and Rescue Training Requirements.

VI. APPENDICES

- A. L-1 Kentucky Search and Rescue Plan
- B. L-2 Urban Search and Rescue
- C. L-3 Mine Rescue Support
- D. L-4 County Search and Rescue Plan

## APPENDIX L-1 KENTUCKY SEARCH AND RESCUE PLAN

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Search and Rescue (SAR) is the employment of resources (private, municipal, corporate, county, state and Federal) to locate and bring to safety persons lost, stranded, trapped or killed. Search, rescue and recovery operations have to be carried out in every part of the Commonwealth, on or under the ground, on or under water, and in man-made structures.
- B. Search and rescue emergencies may reach such magnitude as to require resources from adjacent jurisdictions, states, private organizations or the Federal government. Catastrophic disaster or emergency within the Commonwealth, or adjacent states, could result in rescue problems of such an extent as to require utilization of all rescue resources within the state and the exchange of resources between states.
- C. The potential for a man-made, technological, natural, war incident can result in the same level of mobilization as an actual rescue operation or search mission.
- D. Terrorist/WMD and violent activity may result in search and rescue emergencies.
- E. Civil disturbances frequently result in injuries to persons and property damage, with rescue resources likely to be mobilized.
- F. Search and rescue operations frequently occur in the Commonwealth as a result of accidents that occur during recreational activities, i.e., boating, hiking, and hunting, etc.
- G. Search and rescue operations may be required as a result of an accidental chemical release from the Bluegrass Army Depot.
- H. Should international tension escalate to the point where an enemy attack appears inevitable, the relocation of the population from target areas may be undertaken. Mobilization of rescue resources will be necessary to maintain rescue capability consistent with population density in host areas.
- I. All search and rescue operations will use the National Incident Management System (NIMS) as referenced in Appendix A-7.
- J. All local search, rescue and recovery operations will be in conformity with the local search and rescue plan.

### II. MISSION

The purpose of this plan is to outline operational concepts and organizational arrangements for SAR operations during emergency situations in the Commonwealth. This plan is applicable to all agencies, organizations and personnel

assigned SAR functional responsibilities.

### III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

- A. KyEM is responsible for the coordination of search and rescue resources and operations in Kentucky.
- B. The local search and rescue coordinator is responsible for coordinating search and rescue resources and operations within the local jurisdiction unless otherwise directed by the KyEM.
- C. Other search and rescue missions, such as downed military and commercial aircraft and ELT searches, will be under the operational control of the Air Force Rescue Coordination Center (AFRCC).
- D. Search and rescue operations in and around the Bluegrass Army Depot resulting from an accidental chemical release or other incident will be under the direction and control of the U.S. Army.
- E. Search and rescue operations involving mine rescue missions will be under the jurisdiction of the Department of Mines and Minerals.
- F. The National Park Service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of national parks located in Kentucky.
- G. The Kentucky Department of Parks, Ranger, has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of Kentucky state parks.
- H. The U.S. Forest Service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of national forest areas in Kentucky.
- I. The appropriate military service has the authority and responsibility for SAR operations within the boundaries of military installations located in Kentucky.
- J. The U.S. Coast Guard may exercise jurisdiction over search and rescue operations on navigable waterways in Kentucky.
- K. Kentucky has concurrent jurisdiction with bordering states for incidents (including SAR) on waterways located along state boundaries.

### IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. Locally managed SAR incidents.
  - 1. The first responder on the scene of an emergency situation will initiate the local ICS/IMS. As other responders arrive, the individual most qualified to deal with the specific situation present shall serve as IC. The IC will direct and control responding resources and designate emergency operating areas.

2. If local SAR resources are inadequate to deal with an emergency situation, SAR resources covered by the Statewide Mutual Aid Agreement may be requested through the local emergency management director.
3. Types of search and rescue operations and resources in Kentucky:
  - a. Urban Search and Rescue
  - b. Wilderness Search and Rescue
  - c. Low and high angle Search and Rescue
  - d. Water Rescue and Recovery
  - e. Trench Rescue
  - f. Farm Rescue
  - g. Cave Rescue
  - h. Vehicle Rescue
  - i. Dive Rescue and Recovery
  - j. Search Dog Teams
  - k. Mine Rescue
4. Notifications
  - a. If a search has lasted for more than two (2) hours the IC shall notify:
    - 1) The local emergency management director; and
    - 2) The local search and rescue coordinator.
  - b. Any search and rescue mission that has lasted four (4) hours without the subject being located shall be immediately reported to the KyEM duty officer at 1-800-255-2587. The KyEM duty officer shall notify:
    - 1) The KyEM On Call Supervisor; and
    - 2) State SAR Coordinator.
5. KyEM will assist the local emergency management director, local search and rescue coordinator and IC with the following actions:
  - a. Obtain detail from the senior rescue officer at the scene of operations as to what general strategy and tactics are being used and whether there is need for more aid and what kind is needed.
  - b. Assess the requirements for search; determine where search efforts should be directed; determine what land, water, and air manpower, equipment, and supplies are needed; decide how the search can best be handled and by whom. Insure arrangements needed for support of search units or personnel are made (e.g. feeding arrangement with Red Cross, church groups, or other volunteer organizations, etc.; lodging arrangements if required, etc.).



- c. If the situation warrants, partially or fully activate the State Emergency Operations Center, or an Area EOC and/or mobile command post.
- d. While the search is underway, review rescue plans and initiate preparedness actions for rescue operations, based upon whether access to the victim(s) will require air, water, or land rescue forces, or a combination. Determine any special type of training, equipment, and supplies required (e.g., water rescue operations are considerably different from those required in mountainous areas or in building collapses).
- e. Be prepared to provide specific information for broadcasts by radio and television.
- f. If the rescue problem calls for special skills and equipment, such as cave, mine, or underwater rescue, call for specialists to augment the rescue unit at the scene.
- g. Urban Search and Rescue generally calls for:
  - 1) Gaining access to the victim(s); which is usually hazardous and time consuming;
  - 2) Giving emergency first aid to the victim(s);
  - 3) Extricating the victim(s) who may be injured.

This may call for considerable communications among several branches of Emergency Services, e.g.; cordoning the area, providing medical assistance and feeding, and relieving members of the rescue crew. The local EOC, base camp or mobile command post are the central points for coordinating these actions.

#### B. State manager SAR Incidents

- 1. KyEM may assume overall coordination of a local SAR incident at the request of local officials.
- 2. KyEM will provide administrative support to the Department of Mines and Minerals during mine rescue operations as established in Appendix L- 3.

## APPENDIX L-2 URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

- A. Following an earthquake, or other destructive disaster in an urban area, there will be a need to conduct search and rescue operations in collapsed buildings.
- B. Specialized rescue teams will be needed in devastated urban areas. These teams can include:
  - 1. Search dogs
  - 2. Cranes, excavation equipment, and equipment operators
    - a. Mutual aid agreements need to be in place between the rescue team and owners of necessary equipment.
    - b. Equipment operators need to be trained in the procedures used by the rescue teams.
  - 3. Personnel trained in Basic or Urban Search and Rescue and Heavy Rescue.
- C. It is necessary to cross train other organizations for rescue work, such as:
  - 1. Fire Departments
  - 2. Police Departments
  - 3. Public Works
  - 4. National Guard or other military
  - 5. EMS
- D. Federal support will be provided under ESF #9 "Urban Search and Rescue " of the National Response Plan.

### II. MISSION

The mission of rescue services following an urban disaster is to provide immediate rescue and extrication.

### III. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. All operations will be carried out using the National Incident Management System (NIMS).

B. Development of urban rescue capabilities should be undertaken by the governmental department assigned rescue functions.

C. There are four stages to an urban SAR operation:

1. First Stage

- a. Size up/reconnaissance
- b. Rescue and remove surface victims
- c. Scene organization and management

2. Second Stage

- a. Search likely survival places
- b. Search void spaces
- c. Search collapsed areas

3. Third Stage

Selected debris removal initiated

4. Fourth Stage

General debris removal

D. In urban areas, special urban search and rescue teams will deal with four types of rescue situations.

1. Injured, not trapped (50% of total rescues)

Injury caused by falling objects with movement required for treatment. Rescue only takes minutes.

2. Non-structural Entrapment (30%)

Victims are trapped by contents of the building even though the building remains intact. Common hand tools are required for extrication. Rescue takes less than one hour.

3. Void Space Non-structural Entrapment (15%)

Building no longer looks like original building. Victims are trapped by building contents located in small void spaces. Rescue takes about four hours.

4. Entombed (5%)

Building no longer looks like original building. Victims are trapped by structural components of building. Securing structure is required for rescue. Rescue takes four to eight hours.

E. Urban search and rescue teams should be organized as follows:

1. Five to ten members
2. A vehicle with necessary rescue equipment
3. A team leader who must be prepared to:
  - a. organize the team,
  - b. supervise training,
  - c. develop and enforce regulations for team operation,
  - d. supervise the procurement and maintenance of equipment,
  - e. conduct reconnaissance and inspection, locating and identifying special hazards in the area,
  - f. direct the team during exercises.
4. During an emergency the team leader should be prepared to:
  - a. report the event as directed,
  - b. conduct reconnaissance,
  - c. assign responsibilities/duties to team members at the site of operations,
  - d. arrange for on-the-spot training of expanded rescue forces (neighbors or volunteers willing to help), as appropriate,
  - e. ensure that correct rescue methods and techniques are used,
  - f. request additional personnel from the EOC, tools and assistance, if necessary,
  - g. arrange for the rotation of teams,
  - h. coordinate efforts with the EOC as required.

- F. An urban search and rescue coordination plan should outline the operations plan for rescue. This would insure that all other agencies that may be involved in a rescue would be operating under uniform guidance.
- G. Stages and Procedures in Urban Rescue Operations
  - 1. In order to speed the flow of necessary rescue supplies and personnel, law enforcement should control access roads to the perimeter of the affected area.
  - 2. Control points should be established along the access roads to control traffic congestion.
  - 3. Prior to the incident, available rescue machinery should be identified as well as travel routes.
- H. The care of the injured after being freed of debris is as important as locating and freeing them from entrapment.
  - 1. Rescue personnel need to be thoroughly trained in this aspect of rescue.
  - 2. Rescue personnel should initiate basic first aid:
    - a. Insure patient's airway is open. This can be accomplished by jaw thrust or head tilt maneuvers or by use of an artificial airway.
    - b. Check for proper breathing
    - c. Control bleeding
  - 3. Speed in removal is important but it should be consistent with safety and proper handling to prevent further injury.
- I. When all survivors have been released, the recovery of bodies must be undertaken. This is an unpleasant task for which rescuers must be prepared. Persons not directly involved in the removal should be kept away.
- J. Rescuers are responsible for filling out an emergency medical tag and attaching it to each of the survivors and deceased that they initially examine or treat. If emergency medical tags are not available, rescuers should use a piece of paper containing as much of the following information as possible:
  - 1. Name
  - 2. Home address
  - 3. Sex and approximate age

4. Location when injured, location where found, date and hour
5. Type of injury and treatment by rescuers
6. Name of first aid worker
7. An empty space for other information, if necessary

#### IV. TABS

L-2-1      USAR Markings System

TAB L-2-1  
USAR MARKING SYSTEMS

### Structural Marking

Begin by using orange spray paint or lumber crayon to draw a 2-foot box. Then use the box to alert subsequent rescuers to building conditions or earlier funds.



Damage is minor with little danger of further collapse. Structure is safe for search and rescue operations.



Damage is significant. Shoring, bracing or removal of hazards is necessary.



Structure is not safe for search and rescue operations. Remote search operations may proceed at significant risk. Safe havens and evacuation routes should be established.



Direction to safely enter building.

**HM**

Hazardous material is present. Type of hazard may also be noted.



9/1/95 0800  
HM-CHLORINE  
CATF-2

Write date, time, hazardous materials present and team identification on the right-hand side of the box. For example, this building was searched Sept. 1, 1995, at 8a.m., chlorine was found, and the search was conducted by Los Angeles County CATF-2.

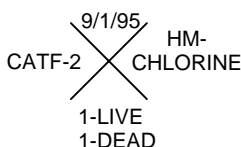
### Search Assessment Marking



Search operations are currently in progress.



Personnel have exited the structure.



Left quadrant – Team identifier.

Top quadrant – Time and date team left the structure.

Right quadrant – Hazards found.

Bottom Quadrant - Number of live and dead victims still inside the structure.

Source: Federal Emergency Management Agency Urban Search and Rescue Task Force System.

## APPENDIX L-3 MINE RESCUE SUPPORT

### I. SITUATION AND ASSUMPTIONS

#### A. Situation

1. Underground mines vary in size from small family operated mines to large corporation mines.
2. Large mines may have buildings suitable for an incident command post (CP) but small mines frequently have only one small building which is not suitable for a CP.
3. The Department of Mines and Minerals, Public Protection and Regulation Cabinet, maintains two (2) mine rescue teams in each district. The eastern Kentucky coalfield contains five (5) districts and the western Kentucky coalfield contains one (1) district.
4. KRS 351.190 requires the Department of Mines and Minerals to establish a mine rescue station equipped with supplies and equipment for training miners and rescue teams and for responding to explosions, mine fires or other mine accidents in each district.
5. KRS 351.191 requires the Department of Mines and Minerals to provide a trained mine rescue team which would be available within sixty (60) minutes driving time of each mine.
6. KRS 352.180 requires the mine operator to immediately notify the Department of Mines and Minerals in the event of a serious personal injury, loss of life, fire, explosion or other serious accident in a mine or the machinery connected with the mine.
7. A Unified Incident Management System (IMS) will be used by state, local and private response agencies to manage the above ground rescue support to the Kentucky Department of Mines and Minerals (KDMM).
8. Selected state agencies will support mine rescue efforts, but the local emergency management organization must be prepared to provide initial support for mine rescue efforts until state agencies can arrive on-site. The local emergency management organization may continue to provide the primary support and state agencies may provide supplementary support for the mine rescue efforts.

#### B. Assumptions

1. State, local and private response agencies may be tasked to provide above ground support for KDMM during extended rescue efforts.



2. The local emergency management director may provide a mobile command post or responders may group their vehicles to form the command post.
3. The Kentucky National Guard (KyNG) may provide air transportation for KDMM officials and Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board personnel from Frankfort to the accident site.
4. KyNG may provide air transportation for mine rescue teams and equipment to the accident site.
5. As appropriate, the mine operator may authorize use of mine facilities for a CP, counseling areas for families and response personnel, a joint public information center (JIC), or feeding and lodging areas, etc., during rescue operations.

## II. MISSION

To provide above ground support to KDMM during extended mine rescue operations. Support will be provided by state, local and private response agencies to control access to the accident site, provide comprehensive and timely information, provide counseling and care to mine rescue team members and the miner's families, and provide logistical support to enable KDMM to focus on rescue efforts.

## III. DIRECTION AND CONTROL

A Unified Incident Management System (IMS) (See Annex Q) will be used by state, local and private response agencies to coordinate the mine rescue support efforts in accordance with KRS 39A.230. The Division of Emergency Management (KyEM), in coordination with the local Emergency Management Director, KDMM, and the mine operator, will select the site and establish the CP. KyEM and the local emergency management organization will provide administrative support. KDMM will provide a liaison officer to coordinate rescue efforts with the CP staff and a chief public information officer who will approve all news releases prior to their dissemination. The Kentucky State Police, the Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, the Kentucky National Guard, the Kentucky Department of Public Health, the Kentucky Medical Examiner, the Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board, and the County Emergency Management Director will comprise the Unified Incident Management System staff. The mine will provide a liaison officer to the CP.

The County Emergency Management Director will be the initial Incident Commander (IC) until relieved by KyEM personnel. The local IC may remain in charge of above ground support for mine rescue during the rescue and be supported by state agencies that may be integrated into the local ICS.

## IV. CONCEPT OF OPERATIONS

- A. In the event of a serious personal injury, loss of life, fire, explosion or other serious accident in a mine or the machinery connected with the mine, the

operator is required to immediately notify KDMM. KDMM will evaluate the situation to determine if the Mine Rescue Support Appendix should be implemented.

- B. To activate the plan, KDMM will contact KyEM at 800-255-2587 or 502-607-1610 and request implementation of the Mine Rescue Support Appendix. KyEM will immediately notify the KyNG Civil Support section.
- C. The KyNG will contact KDMM to arrange air transportation for KDMM officials and KCCRB personnel from Frankfort and mine rescue teams and equipment from specified districts to the accident site in accordance with the KyNG SOP.
- D. KyEM will notify the appropriate state agencies and the ARC of the location of the CP that will be established by KyEM, in cooperation with the local EM director, KDMM and the mine operator.
- E. A unified IMS will be employed to direct emergency response operations. The County Emergency Management Director will be the initial IC until the arrival of the KyEM Area Manager. The KyEM Area Manager for the district in which the accident occurs will become the Incident Commander (IC) if the state assumes management of the support effort. Other KyEM Area Managers and central office Operations Branch personnel will relieve the IC and provide supplementary staff for the CP. KyEM and the KyNG have trailers, which can be moved to the site to provide communications for the CP. The trailers contain state agency frequency radios, cell phones, programmable portable radios which may be distributed among participating agencies, and generators to supply power for CP operations. If the CP is expected to be in operation for an extended period of time, commercial telephones will be installed.
- F. The IC does not have command authority over CP agencies, but is the primary administrative officer responsible for establishing the CP and requesting supplies and personnel to keep it functioning effectively.
- G. The local EM Director will report to the CP to coordinate utilization of available local resources and personnel, as needed. The local EM Director will provide a local mobile command post or will make arrangements with a neighboring community to provide one, if requested.
- H. KDMM will provide a representative to the CP to keep the staff informed of the status of the rescue efforts and to request support as needed. KDMM will provide the Chief Public Information Officer who will direct all public information activities and supervise other public information staff on site. Public information activities may be directed from the CP or they may be moved to a joint information center (JIC) if more space is required.
- I. The Kentucky State Police (KSP), in coordination with local law enforcement officers, will direct traffic, provide security for the area, provide crowd control and supplement communications resources. The KSP will, if necessary, conduct

criminal/non-criminal investigations as needed.

- J. The Kentucky Transportation Cabinet, Department of Highways, may provide signs to redirect traffic or equipment to be used in the rescue.
- K. The Justice & Public Safety Cabinet, Division of Vehicle Enforcement, may assist in traffic control and provide additional communications resources.
- L. The KyNG, in accordance with the KyNG SOP and in coordination with KDMM, will be the primary agency to provide air transportation for personnel and equipment to the accident site. KDMM will directly coordinate with KyNG to request air transportation of Frankfort staff and mine rescue teams, which are located in other districts to the accident site. KyNG may be tasked to provide additional resources or services during the rescue effort.
- M. The Kentucky Department for Public Health, in coordination with the local Health Department and local EMS, will coordinate the collection and distribution of medical supplies, provide emergency triage and transportation of injured personnel, assist in securing the services of medical personnel to direct and assist in epidemic control, vector control, ensure sanitary conditions are maintained, and monitor the safety of food provided to emergency responders.
- N. The Kentucky Medical Examiner may be requested to support the local Coroner (See Appendix M-3) in the event of multiple fatalities. A temporary morgue may be established in accordance with the local EOP. The Medical Examiner will assist the Coroner in above ground recovery and protection of bodies, identification of victims and cause of death, preservation of property found on or adjacent to the victims, and maintenance of legal evidence for criminal or civil court action. The Medical Examiner may notify trained specialists needed to assist at the disaster scene and the temporary morgue, if required, identify supplies needed and coordinate the purchase and transportation of these supplies.
- O. The Kentucky Community Crisis Response Board (KCCRB) has the primary responsibility to provide crisis intervention and disaster mental health services to victims and emergency response personnel (See Appendix M-6). The KCCRB provides critical incident stress debriefing or disaster mental health services through local and regional team members. Team members are supported by, and respond under, the direction of KCCRB staff. When local resources are not sufficient to meet the need, KCCRB staff may respond. A suitable facility to conduct counseling sessions must be located in the event these services are needed.
- P. The American Red Cross (ARC) State Lead for Disaster in Louisville, Kentucky will be notified in the event this appendix is implemented. Depending upon the nature and extent of the disaster, needs of victims and workers, and mine owner/operator response, Red Cross Chapter(s) may engage in relief activities needed by victims, survivors, families of victims or survivors, emergency workers

or others. The ARC provides aid to local disaster victims through the nearest Chapter(s). The local Chapter, if lacking the necessary resources, is supported by ARC Statewide or ARC National organization resources as requested.

V. ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

KyEM, KDMM, and the local EM Director will review this plan at least annually and KyEM will revise it as required. If deficiencies are identified as a result of exercises or implementations of the plan, revisions will be made at more frequent intervals. When the plan is implemented KyEM, KDMM, the local EM Director and the mine owner/operator will provide primary administrative support to the CP and will assist in locating suitable facilities for response operations.

APPENDIX L-4  
COUNTY SEARCH AND RESCUE PLAN

(INSERT COUNTY SAR PLAN HERE)